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PEC officials gather in Bali

ARTS, May 21 (AFP). — Senior officials from 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) today gathered in Bali, to prepare recommendations for a possible oil price and the transfer of the OPEC headquarters from Geneva.

The officials will attend tomorrow's meeting of OPEC economic commission at the beach resort complex where ministers from the oil countries also confer from Thursday onwards.

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AMMAN, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1978 — GAMADI AL AWWAL 23, 1398

Israeli Arabs to meet Rabin

TEL AVIV, May 21 (R). — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin will meet a delegation of Israeli Arabs for a general discussion next week, officials said here today.

They said the meeting was requested by the Arabs some time ago to discuss the position of Israel's Arab minority, the officials said.

The question of the government's plan to build Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Golan Heights of Arab land in Galilee would probably be discussed, but was not intended to be the main topic of discussion, they said.

Sarkis efforts bring new hope to Lebanon

May 21 (R). — Quiet diplomacy by Lebanon's President Elias Sarkis won a little optimism and a lull in the fighting as no one could be sure of the outcome.

Radio, which backs Sarkis, spoke of an undeclared truce, but a meeting on the subject was postponed.

He said he felt the movement he launched on March 11 had attained its goals.

Several papers today said Mr. Sarkis favoured a round-table conference of the "warriors" — the new younger stars in the political firmament who have emerged in the hands.

One of these, Phalangist militia chief Bashir Gemayel, called yesterday for a new state and a new army to be built, declaring "We have run out of patience with the tricks of traditionalist politicians who bear a considerable part of the blame for the condition we have reached."

"It is not right that more innocent people should die every day so the byzantine argument among the politicians can continue."

He said the civil war has cost at least 20,000 lives in just over a year.

In a separate development, the Lebanese company Middle East Airlines (MEA) is landing some of its planes to other airlines, due to a drop in business stemming from the Lebanese conflict.

Two Boeing 707-720 planes have been lent to Saudia of Saudi Arabia and a third is to be operated by Libyan Arab Airlines.

The MEA fleet totals 49 Boeing 707-720's and three Boeing 747's. MEA is continuing its own services but passenger traffic is down.

The company is the only airline still using Beirut airport on a daily basis. The airport is shelled from time to time and on Thursday this week a terrace area above the passenger hall was damaged.

Mr. Sarkis to accept.



NEW MEASURES — A long line of Israeli troops face off with Muslims leaving Friday prayers at Al Aqsa Mosque in Arab Jerusalem. The heavy security was intended to deter possible Arab demonstrations. (AP wirephoto).

Security Council puts off West Bank decision

UNITED NATIONS, May 21 (R). — The Security Council today cancelled private consultations on the situation in the Israeli-occupied West Bank, apparently to give Egypt and the U.S. time to agree on the wording of a Council statement.

The 15-nation Council has been debating the West Bank situation at the request of Egypt since May 4. It is not expected to hold another public session until early next week.

The Council is considering ending the debate with a statement by its president, Ambassador Louis de Guiringaud of France, instead of with a formal resolution.

Informed sources said today's scheduled private consultations were called off to allow time for Egypt and the U.S. to agree on the wording of the statement.

In its present draft form, the statement would call on Israel to respect the Fourth Geneva Convention on the protection of civilians in time of war, and would

deprecate Israeli actions aimed at changing the demographic composition or geographic character of the occupied territories.

It would refer specifically to the establishment of Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

[Continued on page 6]

Israeli troops break into houses, beat up residents

TEL AVIV, May 21 (R). — Israeli soldiers burst into houses in Ramallah on the occupied West Bank and beat up the occupants, Mayor Karim Khalaf said today.

The mayor, in a telephone interview from Ramallah, which is under curfew following days of anti-Israeli demonstrations, said some people were in hospital, including some with broken limbs, following the attacks which happened yesterday.

The mayor said Israeli soldiers entered several houses and beat up some 30 people, including women. Some of the victims had their limbs broken and the Israelis broke down doors to get into some houses.

The mayor said he protested about the incidents to the military governor at a meeting last night. "He apologised for what happened, which he said was due to individual actions by soldiers," Mr. Khalaf said.

Asked if the incidents followed demonstrations by residents, the mayor said there had been no demonstrations in Nablus since Tuesday, when the town was placed under curfew.

Mr. Khalaf, an outspoken critic of Israeli administration of the occupied territories, was one of several nationalist mayors recently elected in the West Bank.

Officials at Ramallah's two hospitals said three men were admitted last night for injuries sustained at the hands of security forces. An official at one hospital said the two men admitted there had broken legs.

Mayor Khalaf said by telephone: "It is time the world community and the United Nations took action to prevent the mistreatment of our people."

Other non-Arab sources said the three men had their legs broken after they were pursued to their homes and beaten with riot sticks by Israeli troops when caught on the street during the curfew.

The usually reliable sources said the three had first managed to escape when spotted.

The sources said some 10 other Ramallah residents caught breaking the curfew appeared before

Iming success in solving all of their problems.

"While no one has ever accused me of underestimating my abilities, I do not believe that I will necessarily interrupt this historical pattern."

Meanwhile Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil said here today he would propose reviving Cyprus inter-community talks on the basis of the Brussels agreement of December 1973.

This agreement, reached by Mr. Caglayangil and Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios, provided for a reopening of simultaneous talks on three problems: elimination of zones, the constitution and the government.

Dr. Kissinger denied that the Italian elections were discussed at the just-concluded two-day North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Foreign Ministers meeting here.

He told newsmen: "We made no effort within NATO to reach a common position on that matter. The American position is well known."

"NATO as an institution cannot deal with matters concerning the internal policy of other countries, but each country may draw conclusions about domestic situations," he added.

NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns made a similar denial earlier.

Dr. Kissinger denied that he had been called to order by Mr. Luns when he broached the issue of possible Communist participation in the Italian government.

"Apart from the technical impossibility of interrupting a Harvard professor in his flight — this might reflect the imagination of some journalists — nothing of the sort happened."

"I have not been interrupted

and I didn't raise the problems," he said.

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NATO communique contains little that is new

May 21 (Agencies). — NATO Foreign Ministers ended a two-day meeting here today with a statement of support for the arms race could

At the same time, the cohesion and the strength of the Alliance should be maintained, it added.

The communique went on to say that a genuine and lasting policy of détente could develop only to the extent to which interested sta-

tes could show moderation in their mutual relations with and in their behaviour towards other parts of the world.

The ministers had expressed fears at the sustained development of the military power of the Warsaw Pact countries which threatened to lead to an arms race of dangerous proportions the commu-

niqué said.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and other Atlantic pact foreign ministers have already voiced strong concern about Soviet and Cuban intervention in Angola and the Possibility of Moscow's involvement outside its traditional areas of interest.

The Foreign Ministers underlined that all 35 signatories of last year's Helsinki European security summit conference declaration

[Continued on page 6]

BANK ALMASHREK S.A.L.

Bank Almashrek is pleased to announce the opening of its new branch on Jabal Amman, off Third Circle. This new branch complements the long-established and recently renovated main branch in King Hussein Street in downtown Amman and similarly offers full range of banking services, including:

- Savings and checking accounts
- Safe deposit lockers
- Letters of credit
- Loan facilities
- Foreign currency exchange
- Travellers' checks

We invite you to visit our new Jabal Amman branch at your convenience or call us at 42283/4 for information concerning our banking services.

Affiliated with Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York



AT EASE — American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is pictured in an animated discussion with Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil as both head for the summit after a breakfast conference in Oslo Friday. (AP wirephoto).

EEC, Arab League agree on economic issues

LUXEMBOURG, May 21 (AFP). — The Arab League and the European Economic Community (EEC) agreed today to continue their talks aimed at wide-ranging co-operation and announced a number of joint projects to be undertaken.

The statement, finally adopted, begins with a political section on the Middle East and linking security in the Mediterranean with that of Europe and the Arab World.

The EEC negotiators reaffirmed their November 1973 statement calling for Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territory and recognition of Palestinian rights, adding that they would do all in their power to see that this was fulfilled.

The Arab side restated its demands for an Israeli withdrawal, recognition of Palestinian rights and the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in international efforts to settle the Middle East conflict.

The talks, known as the "Arab-EEC" talks, were held in Luxembourg.

Pope orders Catholics not to vote for Communists

VATICAN CITY, May 21, (R) — Pope Paul said today it would be intolerable for Roman Catholics to support the Communists in next month's Italian general elections.

Addressing a meeting of the Italian Episcopal Conference, he said he confirmed a statement on Tuesday by the conference chairman, Cardinal Antonio Riboldi. The Cardinal's statement was first seen as a warning that Catholics campaigning with the Communists could be excommunicated. But Vatican officials later

said it referred to a lesser sanction.

Pope Paul did not himself make a specific excommunication threat. Instead, he told the 300 bishops gathered at the conference "I can only confirm the indications and motivations already amply expounded by the Cardinal president."

"That is to say, it is now lawful to shirk one's electoral duty when it involves a profession of faith in irreconcilable values and principles."

[Continued on page 6]

Lost opportunity

We are disappointed at the weak statement issued at the end of two days of talks in Luxembourg between Arab and European delegations at the Euro-Arab dialogue, particularly at the warmed over language with which the EEC states call for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and recognition of Palestinian rights. We are disappointed because there is an opportunity to be seized these days which the European states are apparently unwilling to seize. This is a two-pronged opportunity that could bring the major new element of a decisive European role to play in making and keeping the peace in the Middle East, and in fostering the kinds of long-term and deep economic and financial relationships between the Arab World and the European community that would be in the best interests of all concerned.

It is good and well to promote economic cooperation between the two sides, or to try and ward off future economic threats from either side. But European technical assistance and commercial sales to the Arab states will continue increasing on their own, with or without the dialogue framework, and it is not totally clear to us what great advantages are to be had from a dialogue whose greatest achievements are to be recorded in the little windows of cash registers.

The reason we are disappointed is also that such a great deal of potential is being allowed to slip away — the potential of the political, economic and moral force that a united Europe could bring to bear upon the conflict in the Middle East between the people of Israel and the people of Palestine.

We are perplexed that the dialogue meetings in Luxembourg have concluded with a generalised rehash of obviously perfunctory rhetoric about Palestinian rights and the importance of peace in the Middle East, and our perplexity is compounded by the daily backdrop of the continuing clashes and deaths in the West Bank. Within this framework, we are disappointed that the Euro-Arab dialogue delegates find it appropriate only to talk about telecommunications networks and trade promotion while Jerusalem is turning into a battlefield. From the Euro side of the talks, this may be the order of the day. From the Arab side, it is not sufficient.

What we would now find appropriate is a more forceful show of European concern on the Middle East situation. It is not enough any more for any alien state or group of nations to simply reaffirm the need for peace and justice in Palestine, where the quest for these things has been dramatised and made ever more urgent recently by the drive of Zionist colonialism and the retort of Palestinian resistance. It is not enough to view these things and reaffirm one's altruistic concern with the political language that has been the hallmark of stalemate and negativism.

What we would welcome is a more forceful sign from the European nations, some tangible action that would signal their intention to do something to help solve the Palestine conflict, and not just lament over it. What the Europeans can bring to the Middle East is a historic sense of responsibility coupled with the contemporary leverage of impartiality that, if not necessarily moving mountains, could certainly play a substantial role in rolling back Jewish settlements in Arab lands, for starters.

Moreover, the Europeans have that combination of political, military and economic clout that could allow them a major and even central role to play in guaranteeing whatever peace is finally worked out in Palestine, as must happen in the end.

These are the lost opportunities we regret, and that the people of Europe will similarly regret one day if they make little more of their dialogue with the Arabs than to remain passive and punctilious to the point of dishonour.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour and Al Shaab Friday commented on some aspects of the Palestine problem.

Al Dustour regrets that the United Nations Security Council's present deliberations over the situation in the occupied Arab land have bogged down for fear that an American veto might be used once more to kill a resolution which condemns the arbitrary Israeli actions in the West Bank.

The paper also deplores the fact that an attempt at an about face was to be made, to replace the Council's open condemnation of Israel by a declaration from the French president of the Council expressing regret over Israeli actions in the occupied areas.

"Thus," Al Dustour says, "the Arabs find themselves once more facing the same test, while the spilling of innocent blood in the usurped land continues."

Al Shaab commented on an eight-point peace plan in the Middle East which the Israeli Ambassador in London Gideon Raphael, reportedly proposed during a press conference after his return from Israel. Israeli diplomatic sources have denied the existence of a "detailed" peace plan, while the Israeli Ambassador in Washington said he knew nothing about Raphael's peace offer.

However, Al Shaab says a swift glance at the draft "solution" reveals that the intended peace in the plan was a "Zionist peace" and nothing else — a peace that recognises for the usurper what he usurped.

The paper goes on that Raphael's plan is an old-new one at one and the same time... It is old because it is a repetition of points of views which Zionism has been repeating over the years. It is new because it moulded Zionism demands & the opposing points of view into a peace plan for the Middle East.

Al Shaab thinks the intention behind launching the offer at this time was to engage in new Zionist diversionary tactics so as to distract attention from the blood and bitter events now taking place in the occupied Arab territories.

The paper says the proper reply to the plan can be summarised in two points: first, the implementation by Israel of all international resolutions on the Middle East dispute since its inception; second, acknowledgement by Israel of all the national rights of the Palestinian people in their Palestinian homeland, and the full restoration of these rights to them.

Chamber of commerce director leaves for Kuala Lumpur

AMMAN. — The Director of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ali Dajani, leaves Saturday for Kuala Lumpur at the invitation of the International Trade Centre — UNCTAD — GATT to attend a seminar on the marketing characteristics of special markets in western Asia.

The seminar will be held from 24 to 28 May. Mr. Dajani has been asked to speak on case histories of marketing in the area and on promoting trade exchange between Malaysia and western Asian states.

Phosphates production to be increased by 3 million tonnes

AL HASSA. — The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company aims to increase its production, during the five-year development plan, from 1.5 to 4.5 million tonnes of high grade phosphates, the director of the Al Hassa Mines, Mr. Tahsin Khreiss, said in a press interview Friday.

Reviewing development steps adopted by the company, he said that new drilling and mining equipment has been purchased and will be installed soon. New crushing and screening equipment has already arrived in addition to new dryers which will go into operation within the next few months. Beneficiation equipment (used to remove impurities from phosphates), will go into operation not later than the end of this year.

Electrical power at the mines has been increased. Mr. Khreiss said, to meet the expansion in the mines' activities. A new power generator, with a 16,000 kilowatt/hour capacity has been installed, as an addition to the existing 6000 kilowatt/hour generator.

The Al Hassa Mines, he said, have the necessary equipment to produce 10 million cubic metres of raw phosphates per year. The crushing and screening equipment processes two million tonnes of dry phosphates per year, while the beneficiation system handles 1.5 million tonnes and the dryers two million tonnes.

Speaking of the most important projects to be implemented by the company during the five-year plan, he named the second processing plant to be set up at Al Hassa, which will produce 1.5 million tonnes of high grade dry phosphates. Another project, of no less importance, includes the opening of Al Sheydeh Mine, a site proven last year to contain large phosphate reserves.

Al Hassa Mines, he said, have a proven reserve of 200 million tonnes of phosphates, all located in the region running from south of Al Hassa to Al Qatraneh to the north.

Company projects executed during the three-year development plan, he said, included stepping up the production capacity of the mines and the expansion of auxiliary services which it provides to employees. The company built new housing units during that period, both for married couples and for bachelors. It also improved health and social services, and set up a sports club for its employees.

The human element, which is the most important factor, has not been neglected, Mr. Khreiss said. An industrial training school will be established soon to train technicians or update their technical knowledge. A large number of the technical staff from the mines have been sent to the United States for intensive training courses.

Mr. Khreiss said that the main function of the mines was to produce raw and dry phosphates ready for export, but that it also produced large quantities of water, mainly used to wash raw phosphates and to help generate electrical power. The mines, he added, have their own maintenance workshops for all mechanical and electrical repairs.

Asked about the new Phosphate Fertilizer Factory to be established in Aqaba, Mr. Khreiss said that factory officials & Phosphate Mines Company personnel were currently studying suitable phosphate samples to be used in the fertilizer industry. A number of technicians from the Al Hassa mines have been sent to the United States to look over the most recent studies underway on the subject. The Al Hassa Mines, he ad-



ded, have been cooperating with nes to determine the best quality the Phosphates Fertilizer Factory of phosphates to be used in the in running experiments at the mi- industry.

Non-alignment is cornerstone of Sri Lanka policies



Sri Lanka's Prime Minister, Mrs. S.D. Bandaranaike

by L. W. Tamari

Sri Lanka will be commemorating today a deeply significant occasion in its history. Exactly four years ago, on the 22nd of May 1972, the Government of Sri Lanka, acting through a Constituent Assembly set up for the purpose, adopted a new constitution declaring Sri Lanka a free, sovereign and independent Republic pledged to realise the objectives of a socialist democracy. The new constitution replaced the old constitution under which the people of Sri Lanka had been governed since the attainment of independence by the country in 1948.

A significant feature of the new constitution is that in addition to the section on fundamental rights and freedoms, it has also incorporated a chapter on Principles of State Policy. The social and economic objectives contained in this section have inspired very far-reaching socialist and progressive measures such as land reforms, takeover of foreign-owned tea estates, ceiling on ownership of houses, judicial reforms, etc. Further, according to Sub Section (10) of this statement of policy objectives, "the State shall promote peace and international cooperation."

The most noteworthy manner in which Sri Lanka seeks to realise this objective is by its adherence to a policy of non-alignment. In this year when Sri Lanka has become the focus of international attention by having been chosen to host the 5th Summit of Non-Aligned countries, it would not be out of place on this occasion to take a look at the contributions made to this great movement called Non-Alignment by Sri Lanka and its present Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

The cornerstone of Sri Lanka's Foreign Policy under Mrs. Bandaranaike is non-alignment. The policy of non-alignment is based on ideas expounded by her husband, the late Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, who was one of the first statesmen to advocate dynamic neutralism and co-existence as a basis for international relations. The main features of this policy have been described by Mrs. Bandaranaike in the following terms:

- (a) Non-alignment with any military or power blocs.
- (b) Opposition to Imperialism and Colonialism and opposition to all forms of racism.
- (c) Support for all measures in furtherance of world peace and disarmament.
- (d) Solidarity with and support for all national liberation strug-

gles against Imperialism and Colonialism, and

(e) The maintenance of friendly and mutually beneficial relations with all states that respect Sri Lanka's independence and sovereignty.

Since 1960, when she became Prime Minister, Mrs. Bandaranaike has striven every effort to attain the above objectives of her foreign policy. For instance in furtherance of her aims, she led, in 1961, her country's delegation to the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London and to the Conference of Non-aligned Nations in Belgrade.

When hostilities broke out in November 1962 between India and China, she took the initiative in convening the following month a conference in Colombo of six non-aligned nations and lent her considerable stature in the non-aligned world towards preventing a further deterioration in relations between them.

The following year she co-sponsored with President Tito of Yugoslavia and the late President Nasser of Egypt "the preparatory meeting" for the second non-aligned summit conference in Colombo and together with them co-sponsored the second non-aligned conference of heads of state and government in Cairo that October. In 1970, shortly after the United Front led by Mrs. Bandaranaike had swept into power in a landslide victory at the polls, she played a leading role at the third non-aligned summit conference at Lusaka. In 1973 she led Sri Lanka at the non-aligned summit conference in Algiers and earned in the process the rare distinction of having attended all the four non-aligned summit conferences at her country's highest representative.

Therefore it is fitting that she should preside over the deliberations of the forthcoming non-aligned summit conference which will be held in Colombo in August this year.

Mrs. Bandaranaike's staunch adherence to the cause of non-alignment has stood vindicated by the test of time with more and more countries joining the non-aligned group. These countries, which are developing countries of the Third World, have found the principles of non-alignment best suited for their needs and aspirations. In regard to Sri Lanka itself, the policy of non-alignment was vindicated when in April-May 1971 her legally and popularly constituted Government was faced with an armed countrywide insurrection to overthrow it, countries as wide apart in the international political spectrum as the Soviet Union, United States, Egypt, India and Pakistan responded readily to her appeal for assistance.

As a result of Mrs. Bandaranaike's international stature, Sri Lanka has been able to pursue an effective role in the promotion of world peace. A major contribution towards world peace in recent years has been Sri Lanka's proposal for the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. This idea was first put forward by Mrs. Bandaranaike at the summit meeting of non-aligned powers in Cairo in 1964, and subsequently it was sponsored by her at the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in Singapore

Syria, Jordan daily customs duties on raw materials

AMMAN. — Jordan and Syria will implement as of Saturday the agreement concluded between them on the unified customs duties to be levied on raw materials used in similar industries in the two countries, the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance and Customs, Yussuf Al Kayad, said Friday.

Agreement on the subject was reached in the meetings which the Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee had held in Damascus earlier this month.

This step, Mr. Al Kayad said in a press interview Friday, is part of the integration policy currently being implemented between the two countries. The unification of customs duties will put similar industries in Syria and Jordan on the same footing and will thus give them equal chances on local and international markets.

The customs committee set up by the Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee will resume its meetings soon, Mr. Al Kayad added, to continue its studies on the possibilities of the further unification

Lebanese pensio besiege bank

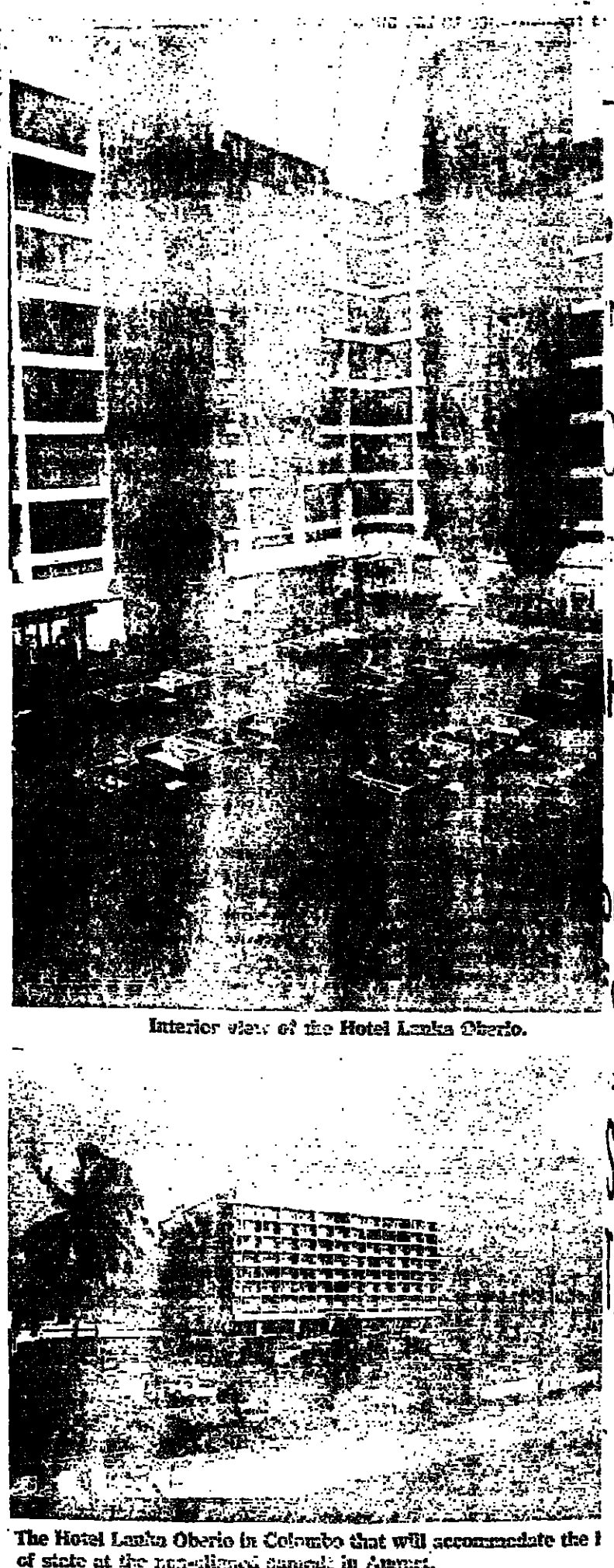
BEIRUT, May 21 (AP) — Lebanese Central Bank was besieged today.

Tot in this land of the it was a tame affair. The gers were retired civil se who had come to collect pensions.

Over 150 men — and women — crowded around grilles separating them bank employes inside the tress-like building. Chac and for over an hour.

The pensioners, some the country's wealthiest Arab households, r and shuffled through crowd. Some walked with eke, and at least one can wheel-chair.

Order was eventually ed by a young soldier fro Lebanese Arab Army.



Interior view of the Hotel Lanka Oberio.

The Hotel Lanka Oberio in Colombo that will accommodate the 1 of state at the non-aligned Summit in August.

Western diplomats concerned out Third World voting over in U.N. agencies

MANILA, May 21 (AFP). — Organisation (PLO) and Arab countries (WHO) took a step today toward splitting the United Nations agency of Western diplomats said. The assembly widened the gap between the Third World countries by rejecting the report, or abstaining. Even Sweden and neutral Switzerland and Austria joined the United States and seven countries of the European Common Market in voting no.

This assembly will close tomorrow after approving about 80 resolutions, mostly on uncontroversial subjects such as fighting malaria and protecting monkeys in danger of extinction because captured for laboratory use.

Olga leaves 19 dead in Manila

MANILA, May 21, (R) — Typhoon Olga left 19 people dead, 19 missing and more than 20,000 people in emergency shelters today after the worst storms to hit Manila for years.

Winds and rain from the typhoon today brought floods to the Philippines' northeastern provinces. President Ferdinand Marcos declared a state of calamity in the flooded areas.

Among the missing were 12 people aboard two light aircraft. The dead included three children who drowned when a creek overflowed a creek who was electrocuted when he opened a refrigerator in a flooded kitchen and two fishermen whose boat sank.

Another typhoon, Pamela, was today smashing its way towards Guam, which was being lashed by winds of up to 165 miles per hour, according to a report from the western Pacific Island.

A U.S. Navy spokesman on Guam said one person had been killed while winds had cut electricity supplies and blown off roofs.

Authorities on Guam fear it could rival typhoon Karen, which caused millions of dollars worth of damage there in 1962.



SHORT STOP OVER — Iraqi Vice President T.M. Ma'ruf is seen as he was met by Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff at the prime minister's office Friday. The Iraqi vice-president had a short stop over in Malta on his way home. (AP wirephoto).

UAE minister Suweidi ends visits to Damascus, Cairo

ABU DHABI, May 21, (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Foreign Minister, Mr. Ahmed Khalifa Al Suweidi, returned here today after visits to Egypt and Syria aimed at improving relations between the two countries, officials said here.

No details were immediately available about the minister's visits, made on his way back from Istanbul where he attended the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference last week.

His mission coincided with new efforts by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to settle differences between Syria and Egypt's Sinai agreement with Israel last year.

A meeting between the prime ministers of the four countries planned for yesterday was postponed because of disagreement between the two over the inclusion in the agenda of a discussion of the Sinai agreement.

UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan yesterday told Dr. Mohammed Rifaat Mahgoub, Egyptian Secretary of Egypt's Arab Socialist Union, that the propaganda war between Egypt and Syria benefited only the enemies of the Arab nation.

UAE officials said Dr. Mahgoub, who called on the president last night, was also told that Sheikh Zayed would exert effort to unify Arab ranks, and that full UAE support would be given to all efforts aimed at achieving this.

Speculation increases again on health of Chairman Mao

HONG KONG, May 21, (AFP). — Rumours about the health of Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung have reached a new peak here in the past few days.

The rumours have had a depressing effect on the Hong Kong stock market but do not seem to be attributable to any new facts.

Their principal source seems to have been a picture released by the Chinese news agency showing the 82-year-old chairman receiving visiting Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in Peking on May 12.

Mr. Mao is seen recalling in an apparently weak state with his head resting against the back of his armchair. Television coverage of the same reception suggested that the Chairman had become very enfeebled.

The latest rumour reaching Hong Kong from Taiwan yesterday said chairman Mao had suffered a stroke and died. But no other information was available here to substantiate such a report.

China analysts are extremely wary about giving any credence to such reports having been repeatedly fooled by false alarms in the past.

But there is general acceptance that the laws of nature are bound to catch up with the Chinese leader and that this may well occur sooner rather than later.

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore is the most recent outsider to have met Chairman Mao. He is at present touring South China and is due to reach Hong Kong on Sunday on his way home.

His comments on his meeting with Mr. Mao will be eagerly awaited.

Although nothing is certain and China's domestic politics have repeatedly confounded the experts, analysts believe it highly likely that the death of Chairman Mao

Tse-tung at the present time would result in bitter factional feuds like those of the Cultural Revolution.

In Peking Friday, an official spokesman meanwhile described as "nonsense" reports published abroad that the health of Chairman Mao had seriously deteriorated recently.

The spokesman, asked whether Chairman Mao's health had "deteriorated recently" replied "nonsense, and gave no further comment.

He wrote it down with a pad and pencil.

The question of Mr. Mao's health has taken on new importance because of the intense power struggle now going on in China between the radical left and those whom the leftists accuse of "following the capitalist road."

When the late Premier Chou En-lai died of cancer in January, the succession seemed cut-and-dried with Senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping evidently groomed to take over. But in an astonishing turn of fortune's wheel, Mr. Teng was overthrown in disgrace and the relatively-unknown Hua Kuo-feng appointed premier as an apparent compromise choice.

Contrary to expectations, Mr. Chou's death was not followed by a smooth transition but by a period of increasing political turmoil which still has not been resolved.

Although nothing is certain and China's domestic politics have repeatedly confounded the experts, analysts believe it highly likely that the death of Chairman Mao

It was commenting on the organisation's dismissal of a report by three doctors, from Senegal, Romania and Indonesia, who had individually studied health standards in the occupied Arab territories.

The Jerusalem Post asked the organisation would have dismissed the report if the three men had been critical of Israel.

"To pose the question is to answer it," it said.

The newspaper added: "In the eyes of the Arabs — and of the Soviet and Third World friends — WHO is merely an instrument of political warfare, in this case against Israel."

The organisation decided not to recognise the report on the grounds that Israel accepted only individual visits by the doctors and not as a group.

Israeli border towns to get military training

TEL AVIV, May 21 (AFP). — Teenagers living along the Israeli-Lebanese border will be trained to play an active part in Israel's defence, the head of a paramilitary organisation was quoted as saying here.

Colonel Yeshayahu Tadmor, head of the Gadna organisation of Israeli school-leavers, said in the army weekly Bamahane that the youths would be taught to use weapons including anti-tank guns and to protect defensive positions in the north of the country.

Gadna members receive training mainly in civil defence, and 30,000 are qualified to use M-1 rifles, permitting them to enrol in the civil guard.

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HONG KONG, (CSM). — One year after the Communist victory in South Vietnam, potential "dominoes" outside Indochina remain standing. It is the domino theory itself, in its unadorned version from the Eisenhower era, which has fallen.

The impact of the U.S. defeat in South Vietnam has proven to be far more complex and ambiguous than American policymakers ever imagined it might be at the time that theory was formulated.

But it could be argued that in its more sophisticated forms — relating to the confidence of non-Communist Asian governments in the United States and in themselves — the theory has yet to be disproven.

The rapid collapse of the Saigon government has shaken the confidence of many non-Communist Asians in American staying power.

It has also convinced at least a few Asian leaders that they will ultimately rise or fall, not on the basis of American actions, but according to their own efforts to cope with internal problems.

This does not mean, however, that the Americans are leaving the field entirely to the manoeuvring of the Russians and Chinese.

After their initial apprehension, and sometimes near panic, and their talk of a shift to neutralism subsided, Asian leaders allied with the United States made it clear that they want the Americans to remain to provide a balance of power and continued trade, financing and expertise.

Far from having withdrawn from Asia, the Americans maintain important business interests in the region which have been steadily expanding. Large American banks have sharply increased their activities in Asia over the past three or four years.

Only in the case of Thailand, located next door to Cambodia and Laos, can it be said that the Communists' victories have discouraged American investment.

"As far as our operations are concerned, Vietnam has had no significance at all," said the regional representative of a leading American bank.

The only substantial withdrawal of American military power from post-Vietnam Asia has occurred in Thailand, where all the combat aircraft which had been held as a potential force against North Vietnam have flown home.

Filler: The greatest recorded number of publisher's rejections for a manuscript is 80 for "World Government Crusade" by Gilbert Young (b. 1906). His public meeting in Bath, England in support of his parliamentary candidature as a World Government Candidate, however, drew a crowd of one.

S.E. Asia communist victories not a threat to stability

China has quietly made it known in the meantime that it does not object, for the moment at least, to the American bases which remain in Southeast Asia.

China sees them as a counterweight to the Soviet drive for greater influence in the region.

The North Vietnamese victory in South Vietnam appears to have increased Chinese fears of Soviet influence, and Chinese-Soviet rivalry has intensified throughout much of Asia over the past year.

But what some commentators ignore in constructing theories about the balance of power in this part of the world is the ability of smaller countries to manipulate the larger ones to their own advantage. The Vietnamese are experts at this.

While appearing at the moment to lean toward the Soviets in the Chinese-Soviet conflict, they can be counted on not to give up easily their much cherished independence.

Despite much speculation on the subject, they are not thought likely, for instance, to give the Soviet navy access to Cam Ranh Bay, an extensive, American-built port whose use by the Soviets would mean a change in the strategic balance.

For the moment, the Vietnamese seem to be preoccupied with their own internal problems. Having sacrificed nearly everything for the war, northern Vietnam is extremely poor, and the Vietnamese have a lot of rebuilding to do.

Fears that the Vietnamese would ship vast quantities of captured American arms to the insurgents in northeastern Thailand and even as far as Malaysia have so far proven unfounded.

In Northeast Asia, a big question mark hangs over Korea. The North Vietnamese victory in South Vietnam apparently inspired North Korea's President Kim Il-sung to think once again of his vow to reunite Korea.

But when he turned to the Chinese for support he was reported to have been urged to think only of peaceful means of achieving his goal.

Some Western experts, including members of the Institute for the Study of Conflict in London, think nonetheless that Mr. Kim is capable of launching a surprise attack on South Korea and then presenting the Russians and Chinese with the fait accompli which

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Canada decision puts Indian nuclear plants in jeopardy

NEW DELHI, May 21 (AFP) — Canada's decision to end nuclear cooperation with India will lead to serious delays in the construction of three atomic power stations and might even mean that the projects are scrapped, observers forecast here today.

India has already commissioned its first atomic power station — the American-aided Tarapur plant which became operational in February 1969 and which has a capacity of 420 megawatts, supplying power to the state of Maharashtra and Gujarat on the west coast.

The three stations yet to be completed and which are affected by the move are the Rana Pratap Sagar project in Rajasthan, the Bhopal atomic power station in Tamil Nadu and the Narora project in Uttar Pradesh.

All three projects were planned in collaboration with Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, with Canada-supplied equipment.

The Rana Pratap station was nearing completion when India suspended its first atomic device for peaceful purposes in May 1974, prompting Canada's decision to suspend all aid, except food, to India.

Rana Pratap was to house two reactors — the first reactor attached to the station on Aug. 11, 1972, and the second expected to be started by early 1975.

The Bhopal station was also to consist of two "Candu" type reactors. It was to have a total capacity of 470 megawatts and was expected to be in operation by 1976-77.

Indian officials admitted that work on the station was already being delayed since Canada stopped giving components in 1974 and India began shopping for equipment in other countries, including France.

They said its commissioning might be put off to some time in 1978 or 79.

The station at Narora, which was also expected to house two Candu type reactors, was still in the drawing board stage, the sources said.

India, according to the source, now approach the Soviet Union and France for help in establishing her atomic power stations.

France is said to have supplied some equipment for the Ka-

Kuwait, BP sign long-term oil deal

KUWAIT, May 21 (AFP) — Kuwait's government today signed an agreement to supply British Petroleum (BP) with 150,000 barrels of oil daily for a period stretching from 1976 to 1980.

The agreement may be renewed for a period to be determined later. Three months ago, Kuwait concluded a similar deal with Gulf Oil of the United States, covering 500,000 barrels a day.

Canadian body puts up \$620,000 for birth control studies

OTTAWA, May 21, (AFP) — Three international surveys on birth control methods will be launched soon in Canada, India and Egypt, it was announced here.

The surveys, financed to the tune of \$ 620,000 by the Canadian Research Centre for International Development, will investigate the efficacy and possible secondary effects of various birth control methods and how they are accepted.

About 15,000 women will be involved in the surveys.

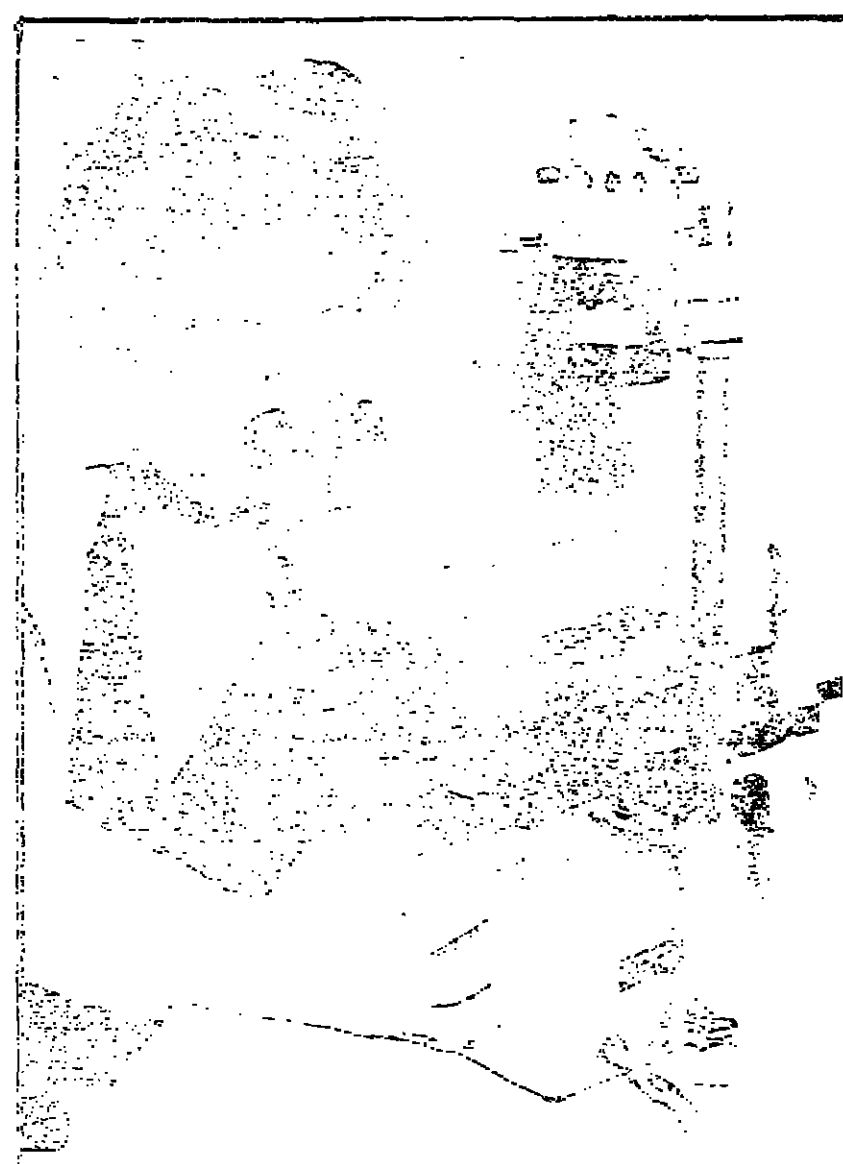
A \$ 273,255 subsidy will be granted to the India Medical Research Council to cover the cost of ten teams who will study the medical and psychological effects of various methods of tying off the fallopian tubes. A second subsidy of \$ 87,970 will go to the International Islamic Centre for Population Study and Research, at Al Azhar University in Cairo, and \$ 258,000 will go to the Canadian Committee for Fertility Research to help set up a scientific consultative committee, hold seminars and carry out research programmes.

London-Melbourne Concorde run eyed

MELBOURNE, May 21 (R) — The Concorde supersonic airliner could be making commercial flights between London and Melbourne by early next year, British Airways Managing Director Henry Marking said today.

Mr. Marking told a business lunch here: "Subject to receiving the appropriate route clearances, there would be one Concorde service a week initially, building up to three a week before the end of the year."

The London-Melbourne flight would take just over 14 hours, compared with present fastest subsonic time of about 26-1/2 hours.



STRENGTHENING THE DEFENCE — A new technique for the preservation of cancer cells may soon make a contribution to the fight against cancer. Professor John Owen — seen here examining cancer cells under a microscope — has for two years spearheaded research into how the body fights back against the invading cancer cells. (The Professor and his staff have developed a technique for slowly freezing the cells — lowering the temperature by one or two degrees a minute — until the specimens reach minus 180 degrees C. They are then stored in freezers run on liquid nitrogen until required for experiments, when they are thawed out.)

Khaled urges industrial exporters freeze prices

NEW YORK, May 21 (R) — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia has urged industrial nations to freeze the prices of their exports, hinting that Saudi Arabia might switch its stand to favouring oil-price rises if this were not done, the New York Times reported today.

The King said Saudi Arabia's oil policy stemmed from a belief that it had participated in the progress of the industrial world.

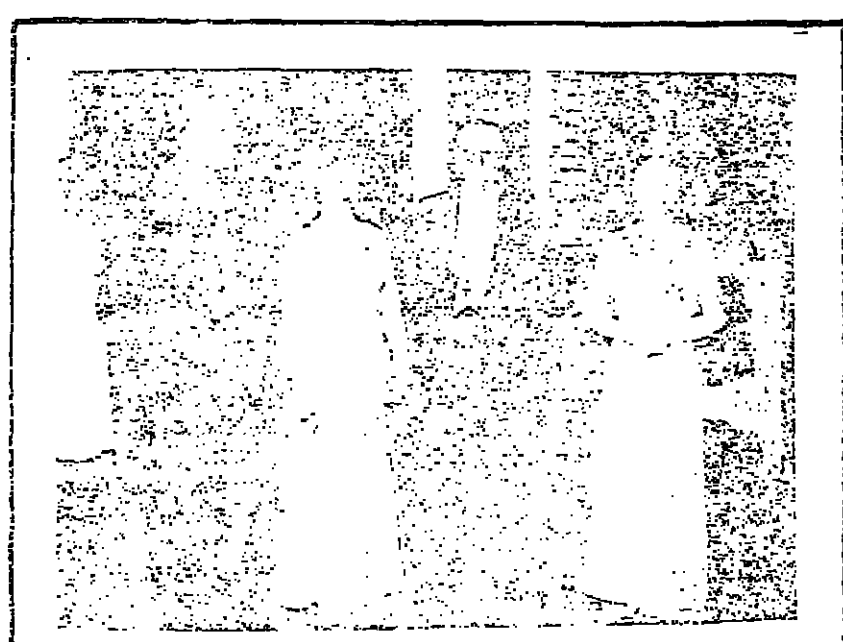
"This participation requires that we always work for the prosperity of mankind everywhere in this vast world. But this does not prevent us from telling the industrial nations that there must be mutual confidence and that they should work with us and freeze the prices of their products which they export to the world," the King was quoted as saying.

"If they did that, all oil policies in the Middle East could be in parallel with Saudi Arabia's, because the benefit of mankind is what we are always trying to make grow."

The New York Times said the King's statement was contained in written answers to questions submitted in March. The replies were handed to the newspaper's Tehran correspondent yesterday.

King Khaled said that if the prices of manufactured goods continued to rise, "this means that the industrial countries want us to change our policies regarding the price of crude oil, because we always make sure that we use all of our revenues for the development, prosperity and progress of our country and our people."

The New York Times said the King's language suggested that he took a more flexible view of oil pricing than that voiced recently by his oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, in flatly opposing a price rise by the orga-



STATE BANQUET — The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh with Brazilian President Geisel and his wife before a State banquet which was given in the President's honor at the Grand Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

Economic Viewpoint By Dr. Haitham Huran

Can Jordan work out its own ideal mix

Usually, in economic literature we find the ideal goal mix for a society is cited as: continuous full employment, strong and sustained economic growth, clean environment, stable prices, equitable distribution of income, economic security, and finally, freedom of choice. These goals reflect the aspirations of all Jordanians, as well as the wishes of the nation's policymakers. However, to attain all these goals at an optimal rate is not possible, because some of these tend to conflict with each other; therefore, one must seek an agreeable compromise among these goals which suits the priority scale designed by Jordan policymakers, which is what I wish to discuss here.

Jordan is a young and rapidly progressing country. The success Jordan has achieved during the past 15 years is remarkable, thanks to the efficient local human resources and to generous international assistance. Moreover, what Jordan is currently facing is not by any means a unique situation. There is an inflationary trend which affects mostly the fixed and low-income groups; we have shortages in skilled manpower to undertake vital economic activity and shortages in housing; and we have unequal distribution of income. I have heard people say that here in Jordan any problem can be solved easily, since there are only two million people. In other words, whatever the economic problem is, it can be solved easily with the aid of key friendly countries. For example, the wheat harvest for this year was poor, so we could increase our wheat purchases from the U.S. from 40 to 60 thousand tons. It is argued that even this 80,000 tons of wheat is not a serious problem for either the Jordan government or the U.S. government.

In fact, I disagree with this view, and believe that we must operate under the reality of our own limited economic resources; and if we can get some international assistance, it must be channelled to achieve long-run targets, such as to conduct real improvements in the wheat-producing areas in order to minimize our dependence on the international market.

I think Jordan can be in a unique position and provide the world with a "growth model" if it can successfully solve such problems as properly reducing the inflation rate, redistributing national income more equally,

providing better food and shelter for income groups and at reasonable prices, accomplish these goals is neither easy nor impossible.

In my opinion, the major and essential requirement is to conduct comprehensive, efficient research directed towards solving strategic problems of a long-run nature. For example, the inflationary trend is of great concern to every Jordanian. To fight inflation is not enough to suggest a so-called "pioneer shop," and sell commodities to government employees at low prices. This action seems an ok instrument in the short run but it is neither sufficient nor capable of stopping or even reducing inflation. There is a need to conduct more basic research to investigate and measure inflation and study causes, and then design anti-inflation measures to reduce it. For example, consumption expenditure is rapidly increasing because the availability of large sums of cash in the hands of certain groups in the population. Also, government spending should be controlled. Taxation and savings are two conventional tools to be considered in reducing purchasing power and the cash in the hands of consumers.

With respect to the shortage in housing, we need to ask ourselves this question: the private sector alone solve this problem at a reasonable price?

This remains an unknown today, already the large corporations are asked to participate in providing housing facilities for their own employees. The cement, phosphoric electricity and refinery companies are operating well and making a good profit and I believe they are financially capable, constructing housing projects.

Finally, the shortages in manpower and emigration trend are a real and challenging problem. Until now, there has been no comprehensive research conducted to analyze their motives and causes. All agree that high pay offers are a crucial factor, but there is a need to know more about the other incentives as well as disincentives in Jordan which may encourage highly trained workers to seek employment abroad. Job interest, security and industrial relations are all we are investigating in order to limit the emigration trend.

ECONOMIC BRIEFS

● PARIS, (AFP) — France's Charles de Gaulle airport will be brought within 30 minutes of the heart of Paris when a new direct rail link between the Gare du Nord station and the two-year-old airport starts operating at the end of this month.

From early morning to late at night, trains will leave the Gare du Nord and Roissy station, near the airport, every quarter of an hour.

Charles de Gaulle airport, France's second largest after Paris-Orly, handled six million passengers last year.

● TOKYO, (R) — Japanese makers of nuclear power plant equipment are to submit estimates to the Soviet Union shortly in connection with a giant atomic power plant project, the Japan Atomic Energy Industry Forum said Friday.

The forum, acting for the Japanese firms, said the Soviet Union planned to build six nuclear power plants, each having a thermal output of one to 1.3 million kilowatts, under its five-year plan ending 1980.

It declined to elaborate how much the project would cost, but industry sources estimated that it would amount to nearly \$667 million.

● STOCKHOLM, (AFP) — Camilla Odhnoff, head of a Swedish delegation from the Organisation for Research in Developing Countries (SAREC) to North Vietnam, said on his return Thursday he hoped definite aid could be given to that country before the end of the 1976-77 budget year.

The team visited state farms, factories and laboratories, as well as the Swedish forestry project at Bai Bang, during a two-week stay.

It was reported that the Vietnamese intended to produce a new type of rice which would give three crops a year instead of two.

One of the results of the mission was that a Vietnamese delegation has been invited to Sweden to study agrarian problems.

● MOSCOW, (AFP) — There was 13 per cent less meat for sale in the USSR during the first four months of this year as compared with a year earlier, the newspaper Ekonomicheskaya Gazeta reported here, giving figures by the Central Statistics Office. Output of animal fats and dairy products was down respectively three and four per cent. Fish was

up five per cent in quantity. Drought and the poor harvest last year meant that many collective farms had to kill animals at the close of the year. Foot and mouth disease hit the Ukraine and other parts of the Soviet Union.

● SEOUL, (R) — Gulf Oil has told the South Korean government that it plans to give up its oil prospecting rights off the country's south-west coast, Commerce and Industry Minister Chang Vie-Joon said Friday.

He told a press conference the government was negotiating with a company from an unnamed country to replace the U.S. concern in the exploration of a 15,400-square-mile block.

In 1970, South Korea gave eight-year rights to Gulf and other Japanese firms such as To American companies to prospect seven blocks. No signs of oil have been reported so far.

Japan-Qatar bo is established

TOKYO, May 21, (AF) The Japan-Qatar Friendship Association, to promote cultural and economic cooperation between the two countries, has been established here.

Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin F. Al Thani, Qatari Minister of Finance and Petroleum, assumed the role of honorary patron of the association at the inaugural meeting held at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. Mr. Hiroaki S. President of Kobe Steel Co. was named president of the association.

The Qatari minister flew Tokyo May 10 on a 17-day visit to Japan to confer with government and business leaders. Japanese members of the association include some 80 Japanese firms such as Toyo Kasei Co., Nippon Steel Works, Nippon Yusen Co., and Sanwa Bank.

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حكايا من الضحك

New harmony for the outbacks of Indiana

HARMONY, Indiana (CSM) Harmony, now numbering about 970 people was founded in 1825 by a band of rebellious German Lutherans who set about building some of the sturdiest structures ever seen to house their experimental commune.

Leader George Rapp laid things out on a no-nonsense grid and de-

reed that buildings be quickly, simply gotten up with prefabricated numbered sections.

This was the first item on a long list of innovations and concepts to emanate from New Harmony which, during the last few years, has been engineering a refurbished place for itself in the

nation's intellectual sunshine. Rapp, who pulled out in 1825, sold it to another experimenter, the Welsh industrialist Robert Owen, who later became known, after he pulled out of here, as a founder of the British labour movement.

The Owenites, unlike the Rappites, were not very good farmers. But plying down-stream from Pittsburgh, boatloads of scientists, artists, writers, and social reformers steadily husbanded such supply notions as America's first free public library, first free coeducational school, first women's rights ordinance, and the first declaration of worker's rights (so thorough that Marx had read it, would probably have given up writing manifestos).

The first Kindergarten and day-care centre were here. The entire Northwest Territory was surveyed by its geologists, naturalists and engineers. Owen's son, Robert Dale, entering Congress, drafted the legislation setting up the Smithsonian Institution.

Little wonder, then, that the architectural legacy of this Camelot is being recycled for continued life and enriched by the construction of thoughtfully scaled new buildings of Rappid simplicity.

Coordinating the comprehensive \$18-million plan is Ralph G. Schwarz, the Connecticut-based architectural and planning consultant, who has been spending a lot of time in these parts as head of Historic New Harmony, Inc.

Mr. Schwarz, well known as the man who beat the conceptual drum for the Ford Foundation's development in the United Nations area in Manhattan, has not been able to get New Harmony out of his system since 1970 when, as in Owen's day, he saw how it opened its arms to all comers.

Although an official landmark of the United States since 1965, both home-grown and outside devotees are determined to avoid turning the town into a static museum-like enclave.

This is a living, vibrant past, right on time as a resurgent centre for cultural, scientific, and educational exchange—and right on time, too, for the 200,000 or so tourists expected to pass through annually by 1977.

Not since the beginning of the American Civil War, when things along the Wabash started getting a little sluggish, has New Harmony been so ebulliently in control of itself.



New Harmony Inn.

Keen private initiative, much of it sparked by Jane Dale Owen, whose husband Kenneth is a direct descendant of the rambunctious Welshman, combines with strong philanthropic and governmental support which includes \$3.5 million from the town itself.

Furthermore, careful planning has assured that Camelot will not degenerate into a littered camping ground or a plasticised wasteland of souvenir shops.

Mr. Schwarz explains, "One of the most compelling things about New Harmony is something which can give hope to many smaller communities today. No one building here can be said to be really 'great'."

"But taken together along the streets, they add up to a truly great, not to mention significant, legacy—not only the oldest wood and brick ones, most of which have now been brought back, but also the Victorian structures of the later period."

"This is very much a place of image and memory, but if you are in fact to live on those in a positive sense, the physical presence of them cannot be isolated like so many exhibits but, as we are doing, interwoven with the physical presence of new needs and conditions."

So while the old Rappite houses and dormitories are swinging anew, and even as the Murphy Auditorium of 1913, named after a pioneering Owenite physician, Dr. Edward Murphy, is being fixed up as a full-fledged multi-media centre, New Harmony is making room for present-day architectural talent as well—some the very best, in fact.

Jane Owen started things off a

few years ago with her New Harmony Inn, set carefully among trees, overlooking a quiet pond. Its low-slung simplicity, by Indianapolis architect Evans Woolen, is a skilled emulation of Rappite precedent.

Mrs. Owen is also busy on a new youth hostel where 40 to 60 travellers will be able to bed down with their sleeping bags, at affordable prices.

Architect Woolen has also been brought in to do a cluster of 35 town houses for retired people, part of a Schwarz-engineered emphasis here to create adequate, economical housing so that the people who have been here longest can stay.

Outside of town, lying low by the Wabash, the town and state have projected an exhibition and orientation centre called the Athenaeum, designed by New York architect Richard Meier, a primary exponent of the Swiss-French giant, Le Corbusier.

Interestingly enough, this idiom, in Mr. Meier's hands, makes for an obliging rather than obtrusive quality on these banks.

The stark white forms are interwoven with a filigree of ramps, balconies, terraces, and

esplanades, smartly setting off the natural terrain.

Le Corbusier, who often waxed eloquent about the honest elegance of America's early industrial structures, would have felt very much at home with George Rapp's prefabricated houses.

From the rooftop of the Athenaeum, visitors will be able to see far and wide about the area and, as the old Irish-born settlers used to sing upon passing through, "... pronounce it Eden."

Eden's streets are being repaved now. The old storefronts are being repaired. A few minutes' drive outside of town, 900 campsites are being readied, expected to take care of some 12,000 people every weekend.

Over by the inn, couples are busily getting married at the "roofless" church, given by Mrs. Owen and designed by the eminent Philip Johnson. Looking like a great big shingled pine cone, it contains one of Jacques Lipchitz's finest sculptures, a bronze Madonna.

New Harmony, its creative capital, continues to set a much-needed example of how coordinated planning and sepending strategies can bring a town back from the backwater.

Sobering thoughts for many Hungarians

BUDAPEST, (AP). — The Hungarian National Committee for fighting alcoholism claims Hungarians are the second hardest drinkers of liquor in the world. Its report quoted by the trade union journal Nepszava adds that 140,000 of the country's ten and a half million inhabitants can be medically considered as alcoholics.

The committee's figures say consumption of hard liquor rose by 250 per cent in the last 15 years. In its view, a million and a half people drink excessively in Hungary, with per capita hard liquor intake exceeding ten litres per year.

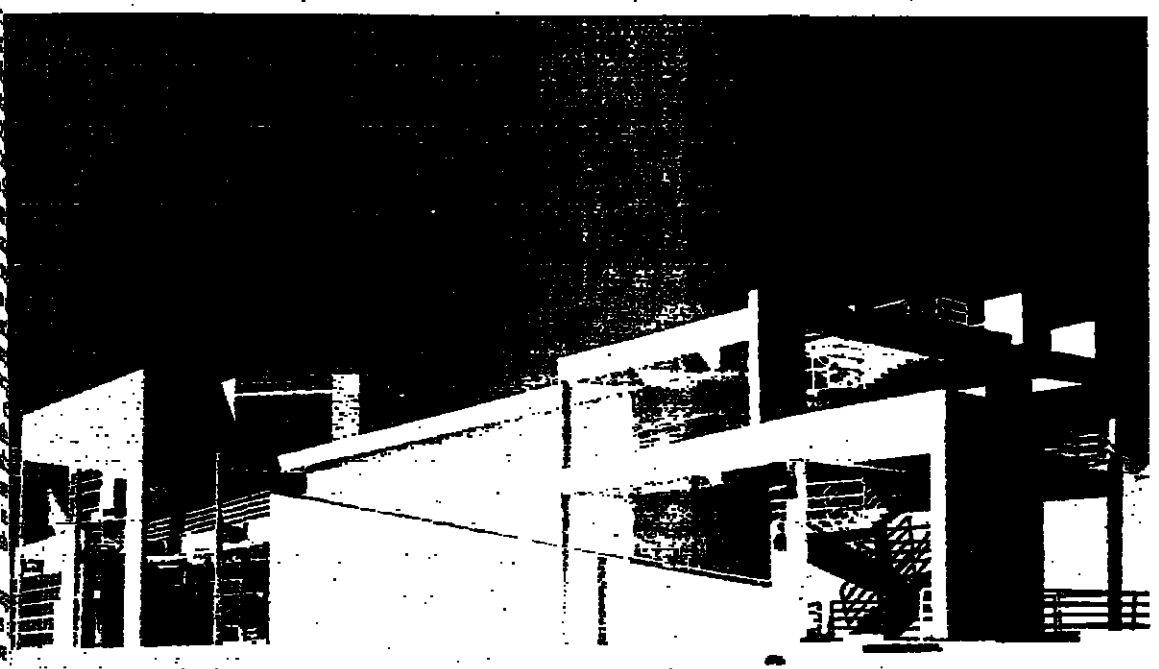
It did not say which country heads the world intake. The committee considers propaganda against drinking the main weapon in the fight against alcoholism, and says warning people of the dangers to health

could prove effective. It says it feels especially strongly about the alcohol habit developing among young people.

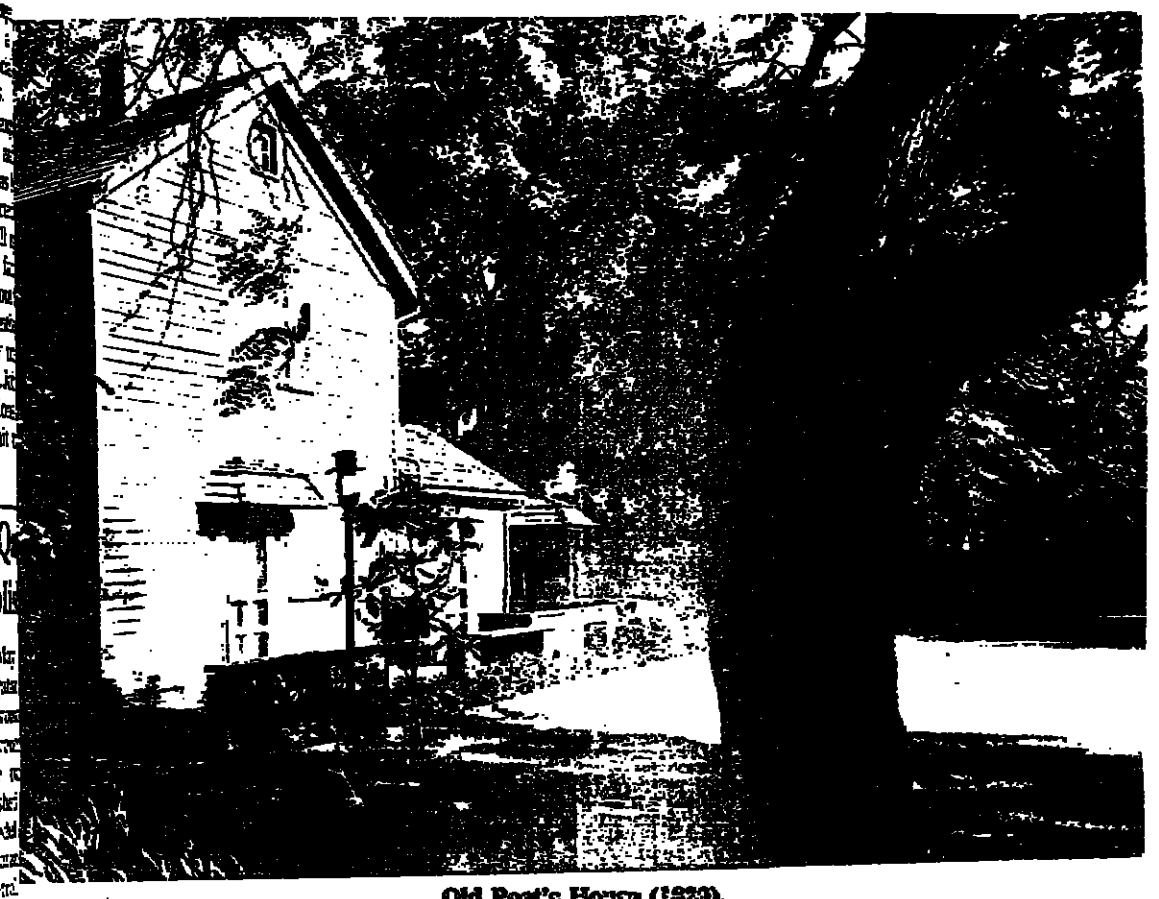
Hungarians are a wine-drinking nation, and over 300 million litres of the 500 million annual wine production is consumed domestically. The wine drinking habit, however, is not generally considered by Hungarians as so dangerous to health.

The consumption of beer increased tenfold compared with the rate of consumption before the last war, too.

The increase in the consumption of Hungarian and foreign-made hard liquor—in spite of repeated price increases which have made them quite expensive—is seen by experts here as an undesirable corollary of higher living standards and increased personal incomes.



to-be-built Amphitheatre, a symphony of ramps and terraces which interconnect the exhibition facil-



Old Post's House (1829).

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30 Arabic series	10.15 Movie of the week (on both channels)
15 Reportage	

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30 Damascus	9.30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
00 Cairo	9.45 Karachi, Dubai
00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	9.50 Teheran
30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen	10.25 Dhabran, Baghdad
00 London	13.00 Damascus
30 Paris	17.30 Cairo
00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai	18.20 Frankfurt
	19.45 Beirut (MEA)
	20.50 London (BA)

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7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 News Reports
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Melody time
15.00 Concert hour
16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy listening
17.00 Pop session (part III)
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
18.30 Varieties
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 Songs
19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Apples (golden): 120-160	Potatoes (imported): 80-110
Apples (starken): 160-220	Peas: 90-120
Apples (double red): 200-340	Spinach: 60-90
Bananas: 150-190	Tangerines: 100-160
Bell pepper: 70-110	Tomatoes: 50-75
Cauliflower: 80-140	
Carrots (yellow): 40-60	
Cucumbers (small): 120-150	
Cucumbers (large): 50-80	
Cherry: 160-200	
Eggplant (small): 100-140	
Eggplant (large): 60-90	
Grape leaves: 100-140	
Green beans: 100-130	
Garlic (dry): 70-100	
Hot pepper: 70-110	
Lemon: 70-90	
Horve beans: 50-65	
Marrow (small): 25-40	
Marrow (large): 10-15	
Orange: 60-110	
Onions (local): 50-80	
Onions (imported): 70-90	
Potatoes (local): 80-110	

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:
Dr. Faiz Jallukah: (51012)
Dr. Sameeh Alkai.

Pharmacies:
Basman: (23784)
Firas: (22020)
Younes: (51822)

Taxis:
Noel: (44423)
Tareq: (21091)
Sabah: (28394)

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

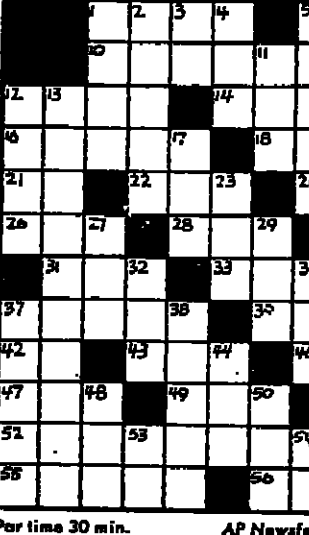
ACROSS

- Exclamation of sorrow
- Mockery
- Reflection
- Seizure
- Nervous disease
- Palm leaf
- Fraternity
- Footlike part
- Part of the Bible; abbr.
- That thing
- Speak
- Yonder
- Movable cover
- Chat
- Walk on the moon
- Adapted to
- Young seal
- Japanese outcast
- Dwindles
- Algonquian
- Indian
- Within
- Current
- Early French coin
- Wooden shoe
- Creek
- Black bird
- Sumatran squirrel shrew
- Potential
- Good bridge
- Essentials

MONEY	STEAD
AMARA	CARMEL
AMARA	AROUSE
THE DOR	SLIP
SASH	RETIRE
EAT	WATER
BALMY	LOW
EMU	ROE
SOMA	BET
TUBULE	ABODE
SNARES	CADGE
TRADE	KNEEL

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

- By
- Brazilian support
- Pertinent
- Related on the mother's side
- Point
- Muddy up
- Contrived
- Roofing slate
- Rider Haggard heroine
- One of the Caroline Islands
- Dusk
- River to the North Sea
- Public vehicle
- Arikara
- Dance step
- Pilaster
- French oyster farms
- Strikebreakers
- Spitful
- Etruscan Juno
- Coves
- Wallaba
- Sort
- Have being
- That is: Latin



For time 30 min. AP Newsfeatures 5-22

UNCTAD deadlocked on debt, commodities issue

NAIROBI, May 21, (R) — The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was deadlocked today on the key issues of commodities and Third World debt.

Informed sources said hopes for success were now concentrated on diplomatic moves outside Nairobi, and particularly on U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's scheduled weekend talks with the West German government in Bonn.

UNCTAD officials today announced progress under several headings, including trade liberalisation and agreement to draw up

a code of conduct on the transfer of technology. But western nations still refuse to make the agreement legally binding. They insist it must be voluntary.

They also declined to extend the scope of the multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva — the "Tokyo Round" — although they reaffirm their commitment to preferential measures to assist Third World exports, and are ready to give priority treatment to tropical products.

In the absence of progress on the developing countries' integration and agreement to draw up

their debts, diplomats here are looking for a softening of attitudes by West Germany and the United States to get the conference moving on its two most important issues.

The West German cabinet is to meet on Monday, after the talks with Dr. Kissinger. Diplomatic sources said West Germany's final stand at UNCTAD would be decided then.

Several industrial countries which are playing a leading role in the UNCTAD negotiations are strengthening their delegations for the last few days and experts feel this too could help break the deadlock.

They include Holland and Norway — two of the most ardent supporters of Third World demands in the industrial camps — and Britain, France and West Germany.

Negotiators said there had been no substantive progress on the commodities issue. The European Community has managed to patch together a response to the integrated programme after several days of internal wrangling.

Britain and West Germany, with deep misgivings about the common fund, have accepted the wording of a watered down resolution. But Holland objected and at one stage threatened to table its own ideas.

The community draft falls short of a commitment in principle to establish a common fund, but concedes that such an arrangement might be advantageous.

Kissinger is still "secret swinger"

OSLO, May 21 (R). — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger slipped away from a formal Norwegian government dinner last night to spend two hours at the house of star Liv Ullmann.

Dr. Kissinger's unscheduled call on Miss Ullman, a long-time friend, came to light today in the Oslo newspaper Verdens Gang, which photographed him leaving her house half an hour after midnight. Miss Ullman's mother and her daughter were also in the house.

U.S. officials confirmed today that Dr. Kissinger had visited Miss Ullman, whom he last saw in Washington last month.

Dr. Kissinger occasionally escorted Miss Ullman during the days when he acquired the reputation as a "secret swinger," before his March 1974 marriage to Nancy Maginnes.

Juan Carlos acts to secure line of succession

MADRID, May 21 (R). — King Juan Carlos of Spain held talks here today with his father, Don Juan de Borbon, aimed at putting the throne and the royal line of succession on a secure basis.

Informed sources said the talks apparently centred on the need for a national pact between the Spanish government and the opposition to ensure the country's peaceful transition to democracy and settle the unresolved question of the Royal line of succession.

Don Juan, who holds firm views on the need for a British-style constitutional monarchy, retain the dynastic claims of his father, King Alfonso XIII, who left Spain when a republic was declared in 1931.

The late General Franco ignored the royal line of succession when he appointed King Juan Carlos to succeed him in 1969.

Sources close to Don Juan have said he would renounce his claims in favour of his son, who became head of state when General Franco died last November, as soon as he felt democracy was firmly established in Spain.

King Juan Carlos has recently held a series of palace meetings with opposition politicians including the veteran conservative leader of the republic in the 1930's Senor Jose Maria Gil Robles, whose Christian Democrat Party has applied to join an anti-government alliance of Communists and Socialists.

Pan-Arab trade conference appeals for end to Lebanese war

ALEXANDRIA, May 21 (JNA). — The pan-Arab conference of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture meeting here today appealed to Arab Kings and Presidents to shoulder their responsibilities by intervening to halt the continuous blood-letting in Lebanon.

Kissinger has no illusions

(Continued from page 1)

adopt western institutions as quickly as possible.

The way in which policy was developing in Spain meant that the country would have narrower relations with the European allies, he said.

On the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms' limitation talks (SALT), he said the U.S. would in the next few weeks be replying to Soviet proposals. A few but nonetheless important, questions remained to be settled, he said.

Dr. Kissinger said that NATO adopted no particular position towards Africa. He had reported on his recent trip there, he said.

Certain NATO countries had relations with African countries & wished to coordinate their moves with the U.S. — but this could not take place within the framework of NATO, he said.

Dr. Kissinger hoped that progress would be made in British-Icelandic talks on the so-called cod "war" between the two countries.

NATO communique contains little new

(Continued from page 1)

had recognised "the close link between peace and security in Europe and in the world as a whole."

Turning to the Vienna negotiations between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries on force reductions in central Europe, the communique reaffirmed the principle that Atlantic Pact forces should not be reduced except in the context of agreements on mutual and balanced force reductions.

On the question of Berlin, the communique expressed the hope that in the interest of the Berliners and of progress in cooperation in Europe all provisions of the four-power agreement on the city would be strictly.

representation abroad of the interests of the western sectors of Berlin by West Germany.

The Foreign Ministers also emphasised the importance they attached to maintaining the balance of forces throughout the Mediterranean.

On the Middle East, they expressed concern at the serious situation arising from the continuing instability in the region and reaffirmed that rapid progress must be made towards a just and lasting settlement of the conflict.

On the internal problems of the Alliance, the foreign ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their countries to the principles of democracy, respect for human rights, justice and social progress on which their political institutions and way of life are founded.

But paper sticks by its report

NEW YORK, May 21 (R) — Senator Edward Kennedy today denied a prominent newspaper report that he had changed his mind and was now willing to accept the Democratic Party's nomination for President.

The 43-year-old Massachusetts senator was asked whether the copyright report in the New York Daily News was correct.

"No. My position is unchanged," he replied. He described the report as pure speculation.

The Daily News said it was standing by its report. The account was written by the newspaper's Washington bureau chief, James Wiegart, after a private meeting yesterday with

Senator Kennedy. It also said that Mr. Kennedy would be willing to serve as vice-presidential nominee on a ticket headed by former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey.

The report and the denial came as political supporters of Senator Humphrey announced the formation of a committee to draft him for the Democratic nomination.

Mr. Humphrey has said he would stand if asked by the convention.

The Daily News report appeared 2 days after Mr. Carter suffered his most severe primary rebuffs so far in what has appeared to be a relentless march to the nomination.

He was easily beaten in the Maryland primary election by California Governor Edmund Brown, and he just squeaked through to victory over liberal Morris Udall in Michigan, despite strong

union and black backing in that industrial state. Mr. Carter has amassed an estimated 700 of the necessary 1,505 delegates needed to win the Democratic nomination on the first ballot.

There are 12 primaries left and Mr. Carter is tipped to win most of them. But further bad showings could leave him without enough votes for a first ballot win. And he could be in a precarious position if the frequently divided Democrats turn to one of their more established figures like Senator Kennedy or Senator Humphrey.

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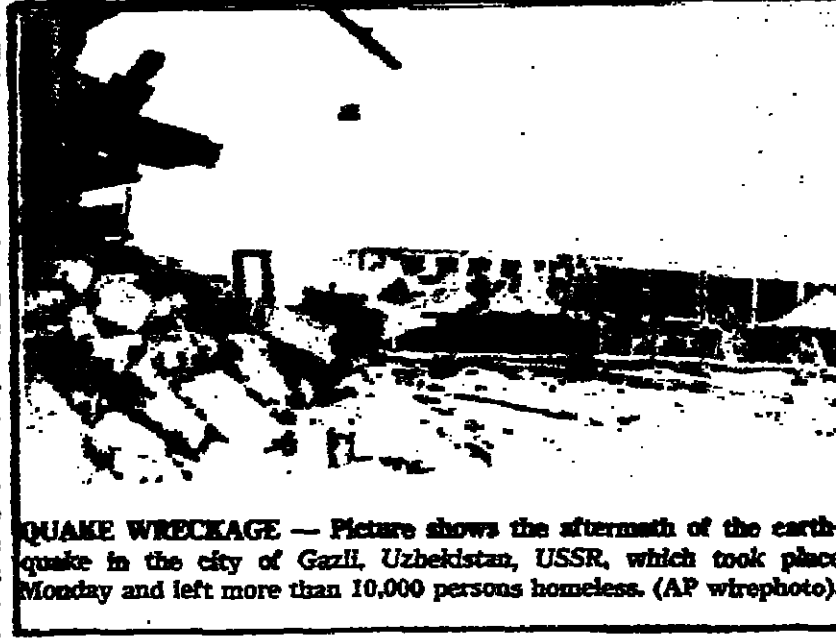
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QUAKE WRECKAGE — Picture shows the aftermath of the earthquake in the city of Gazli, Uzbekistan, USSR, which took place Monday and left more than 10,000 persons homeless. (AP wirephoto).

Kennedy denies he is ready to accept party nomination

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Philippine hijackers take over plane with 109 passenger

MANILA, May 21 (R) — About six gunmen today seized a Philippine airliner carrying 109 people and demanded a ransom of \$375,000 as well as another plane to leave the country, the Defence Ministry said here.

The pilot reported the takeover of his plane while it was still climbing 15 minutes after take-off.

The Defence Ministry spokesmen said reports reaching Manila were sketchy, but it was believed that the hijackers were claiming to be Moslem separatists. The BAC 111 was the same

make as another airliner: over a month ago by Moslems. They staged a record day hijack, finally winding Libya.

The Ministry spokesmen today's hijackers — apparently six men — had asked for a plane with an international to take them out of the Philippines. The DC-8 has a longer than the BAC 111 they took

Most of the 103 passengers six crew on the BAC 111 believed to be Filipinos, but airline spokesman said there three Japanese passengers four others who could be American or British.

The four were named as Hunter, John Mallett, Martin and John Bridge.

Seven children were re aboard the hijacked jet. Taken over minutes after off from Davao City, 600 southeast of Manila, on its way to the capital.

Moslem rebels in the Zamboanga, where the plane forced to land, kidnapped a nese pearl technician there Saturday and are holding for ransom. He has been identified as Masato Oki, 31.

Qadhafi arrives Malta on 3 day v

VALETTA, May 21, (R) — Libyan Leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi arrived for a three day visit to Malta today to be greeted by cheering crowds guard of honour.

He was welcomed at the port by the Maltese President Sir Anthony Mamo.

Colonel Qadhafi, who will talk with Sir Anthony and me Minister Dom Mintoff, out of his car to shake with people in the crowd, of whom carried large photos of him and Mr. Minto

Observers here believe the Maltese Labour Party use the colonel's visit to their campaign for Malta's ral elections due later this year. This is Qadhafi's second visit to Malta. The first was in 1974.

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TUESDAY JUNE 1

The Jordan Times will publish a

SPECIAL ISSUE

timed with the

5 DAY JORDAN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

In cooperation with the Arab Advertising Agency, the Jordan Times will publish a series of reports, analyses, interviews and commentaries on the aims and specifics of the Jordanian five-year development plan that will be the main focus of the conference, with particular attention to the role of the private sector.

The issue will be distributed free of charge to all conference participants, observers and officials, and limited space has been allocated to allow Jordanian companies to give readers an idea of their products and services.

Interested local companies wishing to advertise in this special issue should have their advertisements (in English) ready by May 25.

Contact: Arab Advertising Agency

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